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correct. The Adayes should be omitted altogether as making up a separate family, for they spoke a Pawnee or Caddoan dialect. The Tonika can be historically traced to three locations, but none were on the Gulf coast where Gerland has them. Punka is bad orthography for Ponka, and Konsas for Kansas. Paduka should be identified with Comanche, and "Füchse" (the Fox tribe) with Muskwakiuk. For transcribing foreign names Gerland has made use of Lepsius' "standard alphabet." Some curious mistakes occurred to him while doing so; *e. g.*, he writes the Zoques of Central America (or "the hairy ones") Zokwe; the Sikaqua, Sikakwa, whereas they should be pronounced Zoke, Sikawa. His "Hiakwi" on Yaqui River is pronounced Yaki.

The specialist in ethnics and linguistics will find many other statements that will perplex him and make identification with the present tribes difficult. But as a German the professor had to contend with many difficulties which we do not experience in this country; and as one of the first modern attempts to delineate the racial stocks and reunite, in many instances, the scattered remnants of the world's nations and tribes by graphic means, the atlas before us deserves praise, and will figure as a standard work of modern research in some of its more elaborate portions. The results of Powell's investigations and those of his staff of ethnologists have been well considered.

A. S. GATSCHET.

The Land of the Cliff Dwellers. By Frederick H. Chapin. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Co. 1892. (188 pp., maps and plates.)

Notwithstanding the fact that the cliff dwellings of our Southwest have been more or less the subject of research during the last half century, the only volume devoted exclusively to them, aside from the reports on the ancient ruins in southwestern Colorado by Messrs. Holmes, Hoffman, and Jackson, of the Hayden Survey, is the one before us.

After describing the arid waste which the builders of the cliff villages occupied, the author enumerates briefly the explorations of the early Spaniards from Marcos de Niza in 1539 to Espejo in 1582, and gives a sketch of the conquest and colonization of the new-found land by Oñate and Vargas. A chapter is devoted to "Anglo-American exploration," another to "wild tribes," while a third treats of "Pueblo tribes." This portion of the volume is compiled mainly from the *relaciones* of Castañeda and other early Spanish

chroniclers, besides the writings of Bandelier, H. H. Bancroft, Winsor, Bourke, and Gregg, and in this compilation the writer's ability to separate the wheat from the chaff is well displayed. But the principal part of the work is the result of personal observation in the main and tributary valleys of the Rio San Juan. Although the volume does not claim to be a scientific treatise, the archeologist may well rejoice in the possession of a hundred pages or more of accurate description of the vestiges of an ancient pueblo culture, which vandalism threatens soon to destroy.

Many of the author's conclusions are refreshing, for he rejects the old theory that the dwellers in the cliffs were other than the ancestors of our living Pueblos. He asserts, in accordance with newly discovered evidence, that the "Montezuma" of the Pueblos is purely mythic, and that New Mexico was not discovered by Cabeza de Vaca, but by the negro Estevan under Marcos de Niza.

Accompanying the descriptive text are three maps, a dozen excellent full-page heliotype engravings, besides some fifty-five half-tone plates illustrative mainly of cliff villages or of various features of their architecture, pottery, basketry, etc., from photographs by the author. The scientific value of the work will increase with its age. As a specimen of the book-maker's art it could scarcely be excelled.

F. W. HODGE.

Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages. By James Constantine Pilling. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1891 [1892].

What book can be drier, duller, or drearier than a catalogue of books? Even when the catalogue is excellent, even when it rises to the higher level of bibliography, and on this higher plane rises to the summit of excellence, how can it be interesting? The street directory is a most useful book, and so is the dictionary, and the gazetteer; but is it not a strain on the imagination to call these books interesting? They may be likened to our ticket agents at the transfer stations, to whom we hurriedly go in rain or shine or cold or wet and from whom we unconsciously expect instant and perfect attention to duty, and only become conscious of the man in the rare instances when the usual routine duty is not instantly and perfectly done. The bibliographer is our transfer man, and when he does his work thoroughly, completely, and unceasingly we are hardly conscious of his existence.

For more than twelve years the Bureau of Ethnology has had its